

Abstract:

Title: Evaluation of Maxillary Central IncisorS color frequency in patients referring to Ardabil faculty of dentistry clinic in 2018-19

Introduction: Determining and color matching has been of a great importance in dentistry. The color matching of the material used in restorative dentistry, the choice of color in fixed and partial prosthesis and also choice of color for complete dentures have been some of the dentists' major issues. Dental color does not play a role in physiological success of the dental restorations. However, it can be a main controlling factor in terms of its acceptance by the patient. So color matching can be an important factor when it comes to creating a more beautiful smile and also increasing patient's level of satisfaction. Dental color may differ under the influence of several factors such as: age, gender, genetics, and native features of every region. This research was conducted in order to study the color abundancy of the central upper teeth in clients referring to the faculty of dentistry in Ardabil, Iran in 2018.

Materials and Methods: 328 patients referring to the clinic of faculty of dentistry of Ardabil were studied. The central maxillary teeth in referrers to this clinic in 2018 were studied by a student who had been trained to work with the "Easy Shade" device. In order to determine the color, these principles were carried out by the researcher. Prior to the determination process, the patients were taught how to brush their teeth correctly, and they used a suitable brush and toothpaste. At least one of the maxillary central teeth should be free of repair, decay, history of injury, discoloration, fluorosis, bleaching history, germ, and stain. To determine the color, the probe of the device was set perpendicularly to the mid third of the central tooth. The color determination was done according the VITA Classical guide.

Results: The most abundant main color in both sexes was A then B and the least abundancy was set for C. There was no significant correlation between dental color and gender. However, there was a significant relationship between dental color and age increase. In a way that with increasing age (in all age groups), the color abundancy of A and B were decreased, while C and D experienced an increase. In this study the most abundancy of the shade color was set to be B2.

Conclusion: : Considering the results obtained in this study and its coherence with other studies in Iranian society, the closest color choice to the tested population can be from the color group A and then B. The sex of the patients does not affect the choice of color. In older patients, more colors can be found with darker hues and more chroma. In matching color and providing restorations colors, the high frequency of group A and B2 shade colors should be considered in younger patients.

Keywords: Maxillary Central IncisorS , Easy Shade , VITA Classical , Shade matching